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ROYSER FERTILIZERS.

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A trial will be sufficient to convince you of the superiority of ROYSER goods. Nothing is left to chance—Every ingredient is selected for its plant food value.

For twenty-seven years ROYSER'S goods have been the standard of the South, and we now propose to make them the standard of the North and East.

One of the largest and most modern plants in existence has just been completed at Baltimore.

Ask your dealer for ROYSER goods, and if he does not keep them, write and give us his name.

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THE  SUN

BALTIMORE, MD.

ISSUED MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY

THE GREAT HOME PAPER OF THE SOUTH

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SIXTEEN CARLOADS
OF PAINT

on Thursday we unloaded our 16th carload of

MASURY'S PAINTS

That is some paint. If put in 1 gallon cans and set side by side, it would make a row 12 miles long and represent over \$100,000 (a hundred thousand dollars.) If it did not sell we could not buy it in such quantities, nor would those who use it continue so to do unless they were getting the best paint value. Masury users are our best advertisers

WILLSON BROS., Druggists
Next to Masonic Temple, Staunton, Va

After The Grippe

"I am much pleased, to be able to write and thank you for what Cardui has done for me," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Gilliland, of Siler City, N. C.

"Last February, I had the Grippe, which left me in bad shape. Before that, I had been bothered with female trouble, for ten years, and nothing seemed to cure it.

"At last, I began to take Cardui. I have taken only three bottles, but it has done me more good than all the doctors or than any other medicine I ever took."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

For the after-effects of any serious illness, like the Grippe, Cardui is the best tonic you can use.

It builds strength, steadies the nerves, improves the appetite, regulates irregularities and helps bring back the natural glow of health.

Cardui is your best friend, if you only knew it.

Think of the thousands of ladies whom Cardui has helped! What could possibly prevent it from helping you?

Remember you cannot get the benefit of the Cardui ingredients in any other medicine, for they are not for sale in any drug store except in the Cardui bottle. Try Cardui.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

The Best Breed of Hogs.

The first question every beginner asks is, "What is the best breed of hogs?" The breed makes little difference. Good individuals of any popular line, if backed by good ancestors, will make money with proper handling. I believe the best for you is the breed you like. If you like red hogs raise Duroc-Jersers. If you like good black and white hogs with ears turned down get Poland Chinas. If your fancy turns to black and white hogs with ears erect take Berkshires. If you want to raise bacon hogs and you prefer white ones get Yorkshires. If you prefer red get Tamworths. White hogs do well in the northern sections. Either Chester Whites or Cheshires may be grown. As a rule, white hogs are not profitable in the South. The intense sun blisters the skin and may cause chronic sores. The choice of breed is usually a matter of fancy. An important point is the selection of good individuals from prolific strains and handling these in such a way as to make large profits.—Orange Jud. Farmer.

Quantity and Quality of Milk.

Statistics obtained from the record of several thousand Ayrshire cattle in Scotland indicate that the quantity and the quality of milk are inherited separately—that is, that a cow giving a large quantity of milk is just about as likely to give at the same time rich milk as a cow giving a smaller quantity. Of the cows giving less than 500 gallons a year the largest percentage of those were giving over 700 gallons a year tested in the neighborhood of 17 per cent. This would indicate that in the Ayrshire breed at least a cow which is giving the large quantity of milk is just about as likely to be giving milk of high fat content as a cow giving a smaller quantity.

Amount of Grain For Cattle.

The amount of grain that should be given to cattle that are being finished on the grass should be gauged by the prospective time for selling and by the condition of the grass. When the animals are to be sold early, as in June or July, more grain or meal should be fed than if marketed later as in August and September. When the grass is really at its best, which usually is in the advanced weeks of June, grain will not add much to the gains, but it may and doubtless does lead to the consumption of less pasture.

M. A. LAYMAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
Geo. W. Hedrick Carriage Co
DAYTON, VA.,

will conduct the business on the same lines of manufacturing vehicles of all kinds, and making improvements from time to time when practical.

Mr. Koffman who is well known to the people of this section, will remain with the new firm and will make his usual visits to Highland and adjoining counties. If you are interested write for catalogue and prices.

M. A. LAYMAN,
Dayton, Va.

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AGENTS FOR
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McNulty & Arbogast,
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All business trusted to me will have prompt attention.
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— IF YOU NEED A —
Monument,
Headstone or Marker,
get my prices. I will save you money. If you need an Iron Fence, I furnish the best for the money. Yours to serve,
H. F. SLAVEN,
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Agent for The Clifton Forge Marble Works.

You Don't Want
a better
SPRING BED
than the
Arm-lock Folding—
made, sold and warranted
by JOHN P. HISE,
Hightown, Va

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

WASHING DAIRY UTENSILS.

Washing dairy utensils is an important operation, though it involves but a few simple considerations. Always use a brush; never use a cloth, as the latter cannot be kept in a sanitary condition. First rinse the utensil in cold or lukewarm water, never hot water, as the latter tends to cook the milk fast to the tin. In this way the bulk of the adhering milk is removed. Then water should be used containing soda or washing powder, but under no circumstances should soap be used. Thorough rinsing after scrubbing in hot water and washing powder is essential, after which steaming should take place over a steam jet or in an oven or chamber constructed for the purpose. After being steamed the different pieces should never be touched with a cloth, but allowed to dry of their own heat.

FEEDING PRIZE CATTLE.

Methods Pursued at the Nebraska Experiment Station.

The Nebraska station was particularly fortunate in the awards at the recent international show in Chicago. It is scarcely necessary to say that in fitting fat cattle continuous development is desired, writes Professor Rail of the University of Nebraska. Beginning with the calves, as youngsters of from ten weeks to three months of age, they are fed liberally, so that growth is never checked. The steers are housed at night in winter, but run in the yard during the day unless the weather is very bad. Grain is fed inside, each steer having his own feed box. Such feeds as silage and roots also are usually fed inside, though silage is fed also in the large feed bunk outside. Hay is placed in a large rack in the open yard. The aim in feeding the steers over winter is to carry them in good growing condition, but not to get them too fat.

This general scheme of feeding and managing continues throughout the winter, the cattle getting sufficient exercise in the lot or from being used in the judging classes. When spring approaches and the warm days begin to bring flies the steers are no longer out during the day, being stalled then, but they are turned out overnight on blue grass pasture. Grass during the night and a moderate allowance of grain morning and evening is the usual plan of feeding during spring and summer cool quarters, free of flies, are provided during summer and fall. In the early fall the rations are gradually increased, and early in the season the steers are practically all on a full feed.

The foodstuffs used at the station are corn, oats, bran and oilmeal for grain rations, with alfalfa as a principal roughage. Occasionally a bit of



As silage and mowers, as rangers and feeders, as money makers, the Shorthorns come as near perfection as any other breed of beef producing cattle. Because of their ability to lay on flesh cheaply they are popular with many feeders in the corn belt.

prairie hay is given if an animal has overaten of alfalfa and is a little loose. Roots and silage are used somewhat, more as a variation and appetizer than as a steady diet, though a few pounds of silage per day per steer will be fed for several weeks along through the winter. The standard ration is oats twenty, corn fifty, bran twenty and oilmeal ten. This is fed to steers of all ages, together with about one-half pound of alfalfa hay or hundredweight. When a full feed of grain is allowed the hay is kept down so that sufficient grain is readily taken. The difference in rations for older and younger steers is more in the amount allowed than anything else.

A careful analysis of our methods of feeding will show that they approach very close to the practical and that the feeds used are those most easily obtained and most economical.

Silage For Sheep.

A series of exhaustive tests at the Indiana experiment station has demonstrated beyond doubt that good silage used judiciously is an extremely desirable feed for sheep in winter. It has an excellent effect upon the digestive system and upon the general health and thrift of the lambs. Ewes fed during the winter on ration including a liberal amount of silage gained an average each winter of twenty pounds, while those similarly fed without the silage gained only fifteen and a half pounds. Those receiving the silage also consumed more than 7 per cent less grain and over 22 per cent less clover hay than those maintained exclusively upon dry feed. It also had a valuable effect upon the fleece, those receiving silage having a slightly heavier coat of wool.

Cumility is a virtue all preach, none practice and yet everybody is content to bear.—Selden.

BROOD SOW IN WINTER.

Success in pork production is largely affected by the attention given to the health and comfort of the brood sow. She should always be housed in a warm, comfortable place. Preferably this will be a cot supplied with straw and having a door which swings both ways, always closing when the sow passes in or out. This cot may well be located at some distance from the feeding place, so that she will get the necessary exercise in running to and fro.

Her food should consist largely of bulky foods, such as milk, roots and clover hay, which will keep her in good condition without fattening. As farrowing time approaches the bulk should be cut down, less water should be given, and more protein and oily feeds should be fed, so as to keep the sow in a laxative condition.

ORIGIN OF THE HOLSTEIN.

History of the Black and White Belgian Far In the Past.

The Friesian people, whose name is particularly familiar to all Holstein breeders, first came into history about 300 B. C., but from whence they originated is an unsettled fact. From the earliest historical accounts of the Friesian people they have dwelt upon the shores of the North sea and possessed herds of cattle, from which they have derived their chief means of support.

Two hundred years later a German tribe, who were also breeders of cattle, settled near the Friesians. The supposition of many is that dating back the cattle of their neighbors were black, and from the cross of the two the foundation of the present Friesian breed was laid.

The Holstein-Friesian, commonly termed the black and white cow, is of splendid conformation. The head is rather long and narrow, eyes full, nose straight without flesh, nostrils large and well open mouth, rather broad and wide. The neck is long and fine, somewhat curved downward on top, brisket well set, withers and back broad and slightly sloping rump. The udder is of enormous size, extending well forward, where it has a squareness of form and is very broad. The teats are cylindrical in form and usually from two and a half to three and a half inches in length.

For veal production the Holstein-Friesian cow perhaps ranks foremost. The calves are large and grow very rapidly.

Considering the amount of food consumed by the average Holstein-Friesian cow, her yield of milk production cannot be excelled by any other breed of cattle. Owing to her large milk production she is especially valuable in communities where there are cheese factories or city markets.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.



The Holstein-Friesian cattle are all very nearly uniform in build, size and quality, and for generations the natural conditions under which this breed has been kept have been the most favorable for the production of a milk breed. They are the most celebrated of the Holstein cattle, being regarded as the original stock. The cow herewith pictured is a fine specimen of this popular breed of dairy cattle.

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Care of Pregnant Ewes.

The pregnant ewes must have as far as possible natural conditions. They must have suitable feed at all times to properly nourish the growing feeders without stimulating undue development of bone. Endeavor to so feed that ewes will be in good flesh at all times, but not overfat.

There is considerable danger in feeding well bred ewes too highly on wheat, corn and alfalfa hay. Some of the best feeders use bran sparingly before lambing time, but give sweet corn stover and alfalfa hay. But if forage is very coarse it is well to feed a small quantity of grain with it. A mixture of corn and oats may be used.

Oilmeal For Horses.

The experience of the Iowa station with substitutes for oats for horse feeding, although not complete, leads it to believe that corn and oilmeal or cottonseed meal will give good results at a substantial reduction in cost. It found that with corn at 50 cents and oats at 40 cents oilmeal had a value of fully \$40 a ton to feed to work horses and cottonseed meal a trifle more.

FOR SALE.

A brand new 1 horse check row corn planter. Apply at this office.

Farm and
Garden

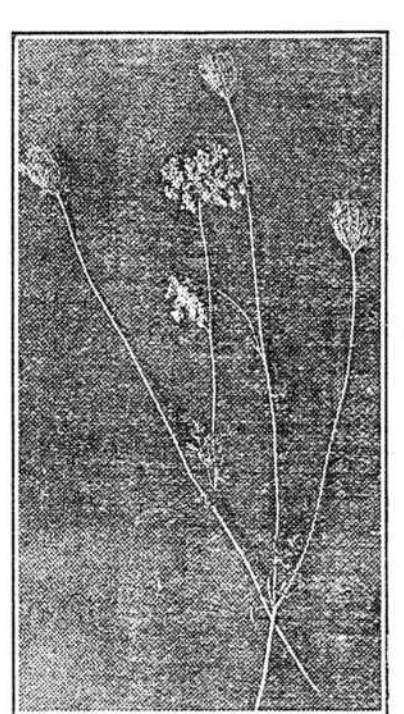
FIGHT THE WILD CARROT.

This Weed is a Great Spreader, but Not Very Hard to Eradicate.

The wild carrot, familiarly known as "bird's nest" or "Queen Anne's lace," is found on wild land and along the roads in the eastern half of the United States and Canada. It came here from England. It produces flower stalks from one to three feet high and has tall, slender, hollow stems and a finely cut leaf. The flowers are white, and the clusters with the stems resemble an umbrella. It has a very strong, suffocating odor when in bloom, and this with its nectar attracts scores of insects. It blooms from June to September. The large number of insects which visit it make pollenization almost sure, which partly accounts for the readiness with which it spreads, says Farm and Fireside.

It is a biennial, and the first season it produces rather a low vegetative growth. The second season it sends up long flower stems. The seeds are very numerous, and if the flower stems are cut down before seed has been formed new stems will come up.

This weed is a demon to spread, but not very hard to eradicate. Good cul-



Photograph by Iowa State College of Agriculture.

WILD CARROT.

tivation will keep it out of cropped fields, especially where there is a rotation including one or more cultivated crops. In permanent pastures, along roads and in other places not cultivated it should be cut down with the scythe. This must be done repeatedly to keep the new flower stems that spring up from carrying their seeds to maturity, but persistent cutting will kill the weed out, generally in two years. If the weeds are not too numerous they can be killed off individually once and for all by cutting the root underground with a spud, sharp spade or other handy implement.

Recent tests have indicated that the wild carrot is vulnerable to several weed killing sprays. One solution that is recommended is sodium arsenite, one pound to twenty-six gallons of water, sprayed on when the plants are dry.

When we have repaired the buildings where our live stock is kept through the winter would it not be well to visit the "school-house on the hill" and look over the buildings where the children spend the winter days?

Tobacco Stems For Fertilizer.

Tobacco stems are sometimes sold as a fertilizer. If comparatively dry they contain something over 2 per cent of nitrogen, a trace of phosphoric acid and 5 or 6 per cent of potash. They usually retail around \$14 a ton and are well worth the money.—American Agriculturist.

Advice to Corn Growers.

Unless there is an experienced and successful corn breeder in the vicinity who makes a specialty of growing first class seed corn every farmer had better make his own selection from his own field or from the best fields of neighboring farms.

Try Peppers For Profit.

Peppers may be easily grown in all parts of the country, and market prices are generally quite good. Foreigners consume them in large quantities, and Americans are using them more extensively than a few years ago.

Pruning Note.

Currants and gooseberries may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall, or the work may be left until early spring. Cut back one-third of last year's growth and thin out surplus, diseased or unthrifty shoots.

There are thousands of dollars lost every year by sowing poor seeds. Do not expect a good crop when poor seeds are sown. Seasons, good cultivation and proper fertilization will not compensate for seed from inferior plants.

A filling in time may not save nine, but it will reduce toothaches and extractions and save a whole lot of peering trials with false teeth.

MADE FROM SCRAP IRON.

How Some Old Material May Be Turned Into a Useful Tool.

On every farm there is sure to accumulate in time a considerable amount of old iron. This is always saved with the idea that some of it can be utilized for various purposes and with the knowledge that the remainder can be sold as old iron. It is good economy to save this material, and it is a good plan to sort it more or less closely so that similar articles

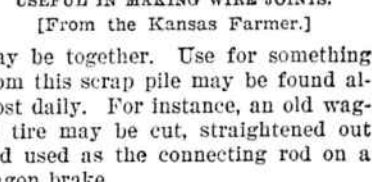


FIG. 1

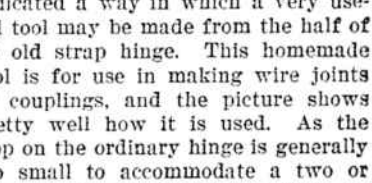


FIG. 2

USEFUL IN MAKING WIRE JOINTS.
[From the Kansas Farmer.]

may be together. Use for something from this scrap pile may be found almost daily. For instance, an old wagon tire may be cut, straightened out and used as the connecting rod on a wagon brake.

In the cut shown herewith there is indicated a way in which a very useful tool may be made from the half of an old strap hinge. This homemade tool is for use in making wire joints or couplings, and the picture shows pretty well how it is used. As the loop on the ordinary hinge is generally too small to accommodate a two or three strand wire, the picture is drawn to show this loop cut off and the end of the hinge bent over to form a new one. Before this new loop is made a section of the hinge should be filed away, as shown, so as to give a grip on the end of the wire. A nice, smooth wire coupling or splice not only adds much to its appearance, but increases its life as well. A good joint does not pull apart, and with the aid of this tool it is just as easy to make a good, smooth joint as a poor one, and it lasts.

—Kansas Farmer.

The Dane buys our cottonseed and linseed meal and exports butter, keeping all the fertility on his soil. Can the Dane teach us anything?

Method For Old Orchards.

Professor W. N. Munson recommends for treatment of old orchards to plow as early as possible in the spring, harrow at once and apply about 500 pounds of fertilizer to the acre, then harrow about once in two weeks until the middle of August, when a cover crop of rye or spring vetch should be sown. In working among the trees he finds the tireless harness of great value. The exact time and method of tillage are not so important as to be sure that a fair amount of tillage is given.—American Cultivator.

For Tying Up Shocks.

A handy thing to use in tying up corn or fodder shocks: Bore a three-eighths inch hole in a broomstick; pass through this a piece of clothesline six inches shorter than a hay baling wire. In the end of the line tie a three inch ring. Go around the shock with the line and stick, place the stick through the ring and pull it through. Then you can tie the shock with baling wire.

For an Underground Tank.

We have the assurance of the Scientist American that the best material for an underground tank is heavy black sheet iron thoroughly painted with iron paint or some preserving compound. This is said to be more durable than galvanized iron, especially in some soils and where electric currents exist.

The Hum of the Hive.

The principal products—honey and wax—were never in greater demand than at the present time, and beekeeping bids fair to soon take a higher rank among the productive industries than as hitherto been accorded it.

There is but one kind of honey for the farmer to produce for his own use, and that is "clunk," comb honey cut out of the frame and put into jars to be kept.

When a queen is no longer young some instinct teaches the bees that they should look ahead and prepare for future contingencies. The doctrine so frequently enunciated, "Keep only young queens," is simply a lesson taught us by the wisdom of the bees.

The long nights may be turned to good account by the handy man in the mending of supers, etc., that may not be in use. The work can be done thoroughly, as there is no hurry as in the summer when the whole of the parts and fitting are upon active service, so to speak.

Don't set the hives in neat rows, with the entrances all facing one way. They can be placed in pairs, but the pairs should be scattered as widely as possible. This is an important point, but it would take a page to explain all the whys.

It is well to open up and ventilate the bee cellar occasionally for an hour or two after dark and to sweep and gather up any dead bees that may have accumulated on the cellar floor.

Why be content with ten or twenty pounds of surplus honey per hive when a little careful manipulation will mean seventy-five or even 100 pounds from every prosperous colony in a good season?

J. D. Burns & Co. carries an outfit running from \$25 to \$250 will cost you from \$25 to \$250 here.